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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/561,318	05/15/2006	Rainer Butendeich	12406-141US1 P2003,0404US	2803
26161	7590	11/16/2006	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON PC P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022				KALAM, ABUL
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2814	

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/561,318	BUTENDEICH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Abul Kalam	2814

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 May 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-16 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 10 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 December 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/5/06</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 2, 3 and 16 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim.

Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

With respect to claims 2, 3 and 16, the limitations, "wherein said first n-dopant serves to produce high active doping and/or sharp doping profile" and "wherein said second n-dopant serves to improve the layer quality of said active layer," are already claimed in claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 4, the phrase "particularly," in line 3, renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d). For examination purposes, the Office will interpret the claim to mean --wherein said n-doped confinement layer is doped with said first n-dopant and with an additional dopant--.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-6 and 12-16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over **Nakatsu (US 6,081,540)**.

With respect to **claims 1-3 and 16**, Nakatsu teaches (FIG. 3) a radiation-emitting semiconductor component with a layer structure comprising:

an n-dope confinement layer (13, “clad layer”), a p-doped confinement layer (15, “clad layer”), and an active layer, photon emitting layer (14) disposed between said n-doped confinement layer and said p-doped confinement layer;

wherein said n-doped confinement layer (13) is doped with a first n-dopant (**silicon, col. 7: Ins. 65-67**); and

said active layer (14) is doped with a second n-dopant (**selenium, sulfur, tellurium or nitrogen, col. 8: Ins. 29-33 and col. 10: Ins. 22-24**), different from the first dopant.

Regarding claims 1-3 and 16, the limitations, "for producing high active doping and/or sharp doping profile" and "for improving the layer quality of said active layer," are drawn to functions. Note, than an apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. *In re Schreiber*, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477-78, 44USPQ2d 1429, 1431-32 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the claimed properties or functions are presumed to be inherent when the structure or method of a reference is substantially identical to that of the claims (**MPEP 2112.01**).

In applicants invention, the first n-dopant is silicon and the second n-dopant is tellurium. **Nakatsu** teaches that the n-doped confinement layer is doped with a first n-dopant of silicon (**col. 7: Ins. 65-67**) and that the active layer may be doped with a second n-dopant of tellurium (**col. 9: Ins. 22-24**).

Therefore, where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977) and MPEP 2112.01.

With respect to **claim 4**, **Nakatsu** teaches that above the silicon-doped confinement layer (**13**), a selenium and magnesium-doped active layer (**14**) is formed. Thus, it is implicit that some of the selenium and magnesium dopants diffuse into the n-doped confinement layer. Furthermore, the limitation "is doped both with said fist n-dopant and with an additional dopant," is a product by process limitation and therefore given no patentable weight.

A product by process claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (footnote 3). See *In re Fessman*, 180 USPQ 324, 326 (CCPA 1974); *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289, 292 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Brown*, 459 F.2d 531, 535, 173 USPQ 145, 147 (CCPA 1969); *Buono v. Yankee Maid Dress Corp.*, 77 F.2d 274, 279, 26 USPQ 57, 61 (2d. Cir. 1935); and particularly *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985), all of which make it clear that it is the patentability of the final structure of the product “gleaned” from the process steps, which must be determined in a “product by process” claim, and not the patentability of the process. See also MPEP 2113. Moreover, an old and obvious product produced by a new method is not a patentable product, whether claimed in “product by process” claims or not.

With respect to **claim 5**, Nakatsu teaches wherein the said active layer (**14**) is an LED (**col. 7: Ins. 61-67**).

With respect to **claim 6**, Nakatsu teaches wherein said active layer (**14**) of said LED is formed by a homogeneous layer (**col. 9: Ins. 32-35**). Nakatsu discloses a homo-junction type LED and thus implicitly teaches a homogeneous type active layer.

With respect to **claim 12**, Nakatsu teaches wherein silicon is used as said first n-dopant (**col. 7: Ins. 62-67**).

With respect to **claim 13**, Nakatsu teaches wherein tellurium is used as said second n-dopant (**col. 9: Ins. 22-24**).

With respect to **claim 14**, Nakatsu teaches wherein said p-doped confinement (**15**) layer is doped with zinc (**col. 7: Ins. 62-67 and col. 8: Ins. 1-6**).

With respect to **claim 15**, Nakatsu teaches wherein said layer structure is formed on the basis of AlGaInP (**col. 7: Ins. 61-67**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nakatsu (US 6,081,540)**, as applied to claims 1 and 5 above, and further in view of **Ishikawa et al. (US 5,696,389)**.

With respect to **claim 7**, Nakatsu teaches all the limitations of the claim, as set forth above in claims 1 and 5, with the exception of disclosing: wherein said active layer is formed by a quantum well or multiple quantum well.

However, Ishikawa teaches a light-emitting semiconductor device wherein an active layer may have a single-hetero junction, a homogeneous junction or a quantum well structure (**col. 36: Ins. 40-45**). Furthermore, Nakatsu teaches that his invention may be applied to single-hetero type structure or homo-junction type structures (**col. 9: Ins. 32-35**).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Nakatsu with the teaching of Ishikawa, to form the active layer with a quantum well structure, because it would have been considered a mere substitution of art recognized equivalent structures (MPEP 2144.06).

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5. **Claims 8, 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakatsu (US 6,081,540), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Anayama (US 2002/0027935).**

With respect to **claim 8**, Nakatsu teaches all the limitations of the claim, as set forth above in claims 1 and 5, with the exception of disclosing: wherein said semiconductor component is a laser diode in which a first waveguide layer is disposed between said active layer and said n-doped confinement layer and a second waveguide layer is disposed between said active layer and said p-doped confinement layer.

However, Anayama teaches a laser diode (**FIG. 15J**) in which a first waveguide layer (**58, 59; pgs. 7-8: [0131]-[0132]**) is disposed between said active layer (**60; pg. 8: [0135]**) and said n-doped confinement layer (**54-57; pg. 7: [0125]**) and a second waveguide layer (**61, 62: pg. 8: [0136]-[0137]**) is disposed between said active (**60**) layer and said p-doped confinement layer (**63-65; pg. 8: [0138]**).

With respect to **claim 9**, Anayama teaches wherein the first waveguide layer (**59**) is un-doped (**pg. 8: [0132]**).

With respect to **claim 11**, Anayama teaches wherein the second waveguide layer (**61**) is un-doped (**pg. 8: [0136]**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of **Nakatsu** with the teaching of **Anayama**, to form waveguide layers interposed between n-doped and p-doped confinement layers and the active layer, for the purpose of forming a laser diode capable of operating for a long duration without losing efficiency (**pg. 10: [0154]**).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: With respect to claims 10, the prior art of record neither anticipates nor renders obvious all the limitations of the claim including: wherein the first waveguide layer has dopants of said second n-dopant, wherein the n-doped confinement layer is doped with the first n-dopant and the active layer is doped with the second n-dopant and the first and second n-dopants are different.

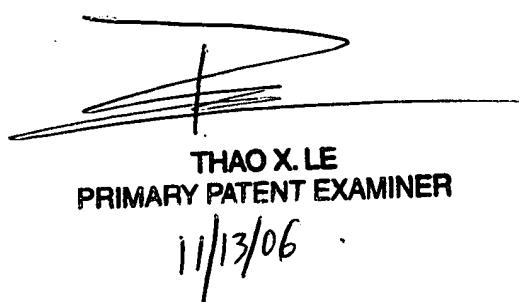
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abul Kalam whose telephone number is 571-272-8346. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9 AM - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael M. Fahmy can be reached on 571-272-1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Abul Kalam



THAO X. LE
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER
11/13/06